

CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT

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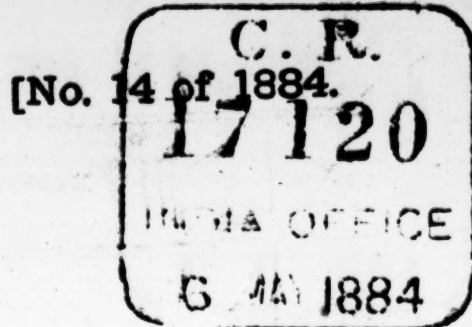
NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 5th April 1884.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI.				
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
1	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong ...	653	
2	"Tripurá Vartávaha"	Comillah ...	.....
3	"Prem Pracháriní"	Nawabgunge, Barrack-pore.	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
4	"Alok"	Calcutta ...	.....
5	"Ananda Bazar Patriká"	Ditto ...	700	31st March 1884.
6	"Arya Darpan"	Ditto ...	102	28th ditto.
7	"Bangabási"	Ditto ...	12,000	29th ditto.
8	"Bártábaha"	Pubna ...	.....
9	"Bhárat Hitaishí"	Burrisal ...	450	
10	"Bhárat Mihir"	Mymensingh ...	625	25th ditto.
11	"Bardwán Sanjivani"	Burdwan ...	296	25th ditto.
12	"Bikrampore Patriká"	Dacca ...	756	
13	"Cháruvartá"	Sherepore, Mymensingh	529	24th ditto.
14	"Dacca Prakásh"	Dacca ...	425	30th ditto.
15	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly ...	800	20th ditto.
16	"Grámvartá Prakáshiká"	Comercolly ...	247	22nd & 29th March 1884.
17	"Halisahar Prakáshiká"	Calcutta ...	.....	29th March 1884.
18	"Hindu Ranjika"	Beauleah, Rajshahye...	200	19th & 26th March 1884.
19	"Játiya Suhrid"	Calcutta ...	700	
20	"Medini"	Midnapore ...	500	27th March 1884.
21	"Murshidábád Patriká"	Berhampore ...	437	28th ditto.
22	"Murshidábád Pratinidhi"	Ditto ...	.....	28th ditto.
23	"Navavibhakar"	Calcutta ...	850	31st ditto.
24	"Paridarshak"	Sylhet ...	421	
25	"Prajá Bandhu"	Chandernagore ...	287	25th ditto.
26	"Prántavási"	Chittagong ...	600	22nd ditto.
27	"Pratikár"	Berhampore ...	600	21st ditto.
28	"Rajshahye Samvád"	Beauleah ...	.....
29	"Rungpore Dik Prakásh"	Kakiniá, Rungpore ...	220	27th ditto.
30	"Sádharani"	Chinsurah ...	500	
31	"Sahachar"	Calcutta ...	500	28th ditto.
32	"Samaya"	Ditto ...	1,500	31st ditto.
33	"Sanjivani"	Ditto ...	4,000	29th ditto.
34	"Saraswat Patra"	Dacca ...	345	
35	"Shakti"	Calcutta ...	.....
36	"Som Prakásh"	Changripottá 24-Perghs.	1,000	31st ditto.
37	"Sulabha Samáchar"	Calcutta ...	3,000	29th ditto.
38	"Surabhi"	Ditto ...	700	31st ditto.
39	"Udbodhan"	Ditto ...	.....
<i>Daily.</i>				
40	"Dainik Vartá"	Calcutta ...	450	28th to 31st March 1884.
41	"Samvad Prabhákar"	Ditto ...	225	27th March to 1st April 1884.
42	"Samvád Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto ...	300	28th ditto to 1st ditto.
43	"Samachár Chandriká"	Ditto ...	625	27th to 29th March & 3rd April 1884.
44	"Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká"	Ditto ...	520	27th ditto to 1st ditto.
45	"Prabháti"	Ditto ...	1,000	28th ditto to 1st ditto.
ENGLISH AND URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
46	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta ...	365	29th March 1884.
HINDI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
47	"Behar Bandhu"	Bankipore ...	.....	27th ditto.
48	"Bhárat Mitra"	Calcutta ...	1,500	27th ditto.
49	"Sár Sudhánidhi"	Ditto ...	500	31st ditto.
50	"Uchit Baktá"	Ditto ...	300	29th ditto.
51	"Hindi Samáchar"	Bhagulpore ...	700	
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
52	"Jám-Jahán-numá"	Calcutta ...	250	28th ditto.
URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
53	"Gauhur"	Calcutta ...	100	
54	"Sharaf-ul-Akhbar"	Behar ...	250	
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
55	"Akhbar-i-darusaltanat"	Calcutta ...	340	
ASSAMESE.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
56	"Assam Vilásini"	Sibsagar ...	.....
57	"Assam News"	Ditto ...	450	
URIYA.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
58	"Utkal Dipiká"	Cuttack ...	250	15th ditto.
59	"Utkal Darpan"	Balasore ...	200	16th ditto.
60	"Balasore Samvad Váhika"	Ditto ...	92	13th ditto.
61	"Purusottam Patriká"	Poores ...	380	17th ditto.
<i>Monthly.</i>				
62	"Sebaka"	Cuttack ...	200	
63	"Taraka"	Midnapore ...	.....
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
64	"Kshatriya Patriká"	Patna ...	400	

POLITICAL.

BHARAT MIHIR,
March 25th, 1884.

The future of India.

WE extract the following observations from an article in the *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 25th March, headed the "Future of India"—The future of India is enveloped in darkness. There is no likelihood that the English will shortly adopt a liberal policy towards India. Subjection to foreign rule extending over centuries has made the people weak and spiritless. The English alone now constitute their hope. It was hoped that contact with the independent English nation would, in time, infuse warm blood into their cold veins, that apathy would make room for a feeling of growing patriotism, and that the country would again wear its former aspect. But their eyes have got blinded by continuous gazing in the expectation of happiness, whilst their hearts have become despondent by anxious thoughts. The English have not been able to bring back to them their days of happiness. Scarcely has even a fraction of their expectations been realized, when a black cloud appears on the western horizon of India. The distant rumblings of this partially visible cloud have stupefied their hearts and chilled their blood.

The occupation of Merv by Russians has been already adverted to. The man must be greatly mistaken who could think this a common occurrence. Many wise men in other countries attach great importance to this event. In St. Petersburg, in Vienna, and other places in Europe it has provoked a warm discussion. Merv is near to Herat, and there exist facilities of communication between these two places. If Russia intends to advance towards India, Merv will be found an excellent base of operations.

The English will not probably succeed so well as Russians in securing the friendship of the Afghans. The English have, up to this time, considerably injured the Afghans, who will not soon forget their wrongs. Russia, on the other hand, has not injured them, whilst it will constantly hold out before them the prospect of an invasion of India. Under these circumstances it is not at all unlikely that the Afghans will take the side of Russia. If that power advances in the direction of India, relying on the strength of the Afghans and the Turcomans, it will not be easy to check it. It therefore behoves the English to endeavour to secure the friendship of the Afghans. The people of India will have nothing to gain but everything to lose by the advent of Russia into this country. They love the British Government in spite of all its faults. They cannot expect from Russia the benefits which they expect to receive from England. The increasing power of Russia really causes apprehensions regarding the future of India. It behoves Government to open its eyes, and to seek to increase the internal strength of the country in view of a Russian invasion. It will not do for the people of India to hear of the advance of Russia in an indifferent manner. If the English are expelled from this country, the natives will be ruined. Every one should labour to persuade Government to increase the strength of India.

BHARAT MIHIR.

The strength of India.

2. The same paper says that the strength of India should be increased. It was expected that, under British rule, the national heart and the national enthusiasm would be excited, but this expectation is not being realized through the opposition of a party of self-seeking persons. Every intelligent Englishman admits that the presence of the English in this country can only be justified by the consideration that it will benefit India. That this vast India cannot for ever remain subject to small England, that the millions of Indians cannot be slaves to a handful of Englishmen, is what everybody admits. The day England thinks otherwise, English rule will end in India. India will not, perhaps, do anything to bring about that result. The advance of Russia may prove injurious to British rule. It has therefore become extremely necessary to call into activity the dormant

energies of India. It is clear that with the increase of luxury the military power of England has decreased to some extent. It will be again difficult for England to compete with Russia in India on equal terms from a distance. Weak India, therefore, cannot remain satisfied with relying on England alone. If England really desires to increase the strength of India, let her use means to create a love for their country in the minds of natives. The people of India should come to believe that they are working under Englishmen and fighting under Englishmen with foreigners for the good of their native land. Natives should be more extensively employed in the Army and enrolled as volunteers. The Arms Act and similar obnoxious measures should be repealed. In the Executive Service natives should be given higher posts, and measures should be adopted for preventing a draining away of the resources of the country to foreign lands. If England does not by doing all this seek to save India from the impending danger of a Russian invasion, she will carry with her the curses of millions of Indian population.

SAHACHAR,
March 26th, 1884.

3. The *Sahachar*, of the 26th March, says that the Indian Empire now extends as far as Quetta. The distance between Quetta and Herat is only 514 miles.

The Russians possess greater influence at Herat than the English. England's vassal, Abdur Rahman, has no power at Herat. Thus the Russians are now at a distance of only 500 miles from the Indian Empire. The Russians now say that they will not stir a foot from Merv. But no faith can be placed in their words. They have been long looking at India with eager eyes. Though it has been given out that General Tchernaiieff has been removed from the Governorship of Merv for some fault, there are reasons to believe that he has been re-called by the Czar on that pretence for consultation. But Russia's poverty will not allow her to invade India soon. In the event of a Russian invasion of India the Amir of Afghanistan will be attacked. He should be so strengthened as to be able to successfully resist Russia. If the Russians invade India, the Queen's loyal Indian subjects will shed their blood for the defence of her Indian Empire. Then the *Englishman* and the Anglo-Indian Association will know that the safety of the Queen's Indian Empire does not depend upon a handful of boasting Anglo-Indians, but upon the prowess and exertions of the Indians.

RUNGPORE DIK
PRAKASH,
March 27th, 1884

4. The *Rungpore Dik Prakash*, of the 27th March, remarks that it is the general belief that India is the goal which is steadily kept in view by the Russians in their

advance, and this belief seems not to be groundless. The movements of the Russians in Central Asia appear to bode future evil to India. Though the well-established power of England in India has very little to fear from the advance of the Russians, yet it is neither desirable nor safe to have an enemy constantly by the side. Russia is far behind the other countries of Europe in point of enlightenment. It is not too much to call the Russians half-savage and despotic. Haughtiness and cruelty are inherent in their nature. Their injustice, selfishness, and insincerity are known to the world. That they are not very trustworthy is evident from the account given of them by Dr. Nishi Kanta Chatterji. The present annexation of Merv by the Russians has thrown much light upon their motives. It can hardly be expected that they will be true to their words and agreements. Lords Kimberley and Lytton said that the English Government has very little to fear from the Russians. They thought it proper to strengthen the Indian frontier. Parliament considers it necessary to fix a line of demarcation between the English and the Russian territories in Central Asia. All this is good, but to win the affection of the Indians by impartial government, and to encourage their loyalty, are also means to protect India

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against all external danger. These should first occupy the attention of the Government.

5. The *Murshidabad Pratinidhi*, of the 28th March, remarks that the Russian Bear is come as far as Merv, and that at its approach the English Lion has lost its quietude. A discussion is going on in England as to what is to be done. The motive of the Russian Bear in advancing towards India is not clear. The English Lion is, however, full of suspicion. England intends to settle the matter with Russia by a private arrangement. But how far the Russians will be eager to accept her proposals is doubtful. Even if they consent the prudence of placing any reliance upon this feeble expedient is questionable. Ambition is natural to man. India is a fair and tempting field to Russian ambition. If Russia has any longing for India she would not be satisfied with an arrangement which would compel her to sacrifice her ambition; nor would any confidence on the part of the British Government be consistent with security. If the British Lion would look with a defiant air upon the approach of the Russian Bear, the best course for it would be to secure the friendship of Cabul and the heart-felt loyalty and confidence of the Indians. Though the present Amir of Cabul is on friendly terms with the English, he has little hold over the hearts of his people; and a ruler who does not enjoy the affection of the ruled has but little influence. The people of Cabul are dissatisfied with the English. A reconciliation with them is of great importance to the English at present. Again, if the English can secure the contentment and affection of the Indians, even hundreds of Russian Bears will not be able to advance.

MURSHIDABAD
PRATINIDHI,
March 28th, 1884.

6. The *Arya Darpan*, of the 28th March, remarks that the Russians have advanced as far as Merv, and established their sway there. The people of Merv have submitted to Russian rule. The Russian Empire is now in contact with the north-western boundary of Afghanistan. The intrigues of Russians could not so long affect this side of Turkistan. Now nothing will prevent them from carrying on their intrigues in Afghanistan. If the Turcomans, subject to the Russians, become attached to their rulers, Russians will not, in all probability, fail to find means to carry out their wishes.

ARYA DARPAN,
March 28th, 1884.

7. The *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 31st March, refers to the circular issued by General Gordon on the subject of slavery in the Soudan, and to the offer of reward made by General Graham for the capture of Osman Digma. The Editor condemns these proceedings. This conduct of General Gordon, who is well known as a pious and brave man, is really unintelligible. General Graham has, by his offer of a reward for the capture of Osman Digma, acted like a coward. The manner in which these generals have sought to put down the Egyptian rebels shows that there has been a decadence of morals, as well as of physical prowess, among the English nation.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
March 31st, 1884.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

8. The *Hindu Ranjika*, of the 19th March, remarks that the present British laws and courts, and their system of laws and courts in India is very fine to look at from the exterior. It looks strong-built and free from flaws. But its efficiency in promoting the prosperity and morality of the people is very little. The evils resulting from it are being felt every day. It is causing the degradation of Hindu society by stimulating fraud and falsehood. Not that the Hindus did not

HINDU RANJIKÁ,
March 19th, 1884.

formerly know how to lie, but the instances of deliberate perjury which are at present met with are the effects of the teachings of the present system of laws and courts. The work of the Small Cause Courts may be first mentioned as bearing out the truth of these remarks. The qualifications of a Judge are measured by the amount of work done by him. So to please the superiors every Judge decides 70 to 80 cases a day. Now if the Judges proceed with so much rapidity, it is easy to throw dust in their eyes, and this facility for deceiving gives occasion for deception. The rude mode of trial by the *punchayet* was free from this defect. It is very difficult to succeed in a case before a Civil Court without having recourse to falsehood at least to some extent. Those who are strong in falsehood are sure of success. Even the laws are not in their construction free from this tendency. Again, in criminal courts, the severity of punishment, even for small offences, serves, in no little measure, to encourage falsehood. In the investigation of police cases, the sub-inspector, who cares too much for his own post and advancement, often oppresses innocent persons and sends them up as guilty before the court to suffer for another man's wrongdoing. A consideration of these circumstances will expose the inconsistency of the authorities, when they accuse natives of falsehood, forgetting that they themselves are the cause of the present state of things. Re-introduction of the ancient mode of trial by *punchayet* will doubtless lessen the instances of falsehood. It has some resemblance with the mode of trial by jury. The necessity of trial by jury is, at present, greatly felt in this country.

HINDU RANJIKA,
March 19th 1884.

9. The same paper observes that the Pooree Lodging-house Act has defeated its own end. By this Act every one who lets out his house to the pilgrims is re-

quired to take out a license. But this cannot in any way lessen the chances of cholera breaking out among the pilgrims. Formerly the guardians of the temple would allow the pilgrims to remain in their houses without charging them anything; but as they are now required to pay the tax, the same favour is not shown to the pilgrims. Many poor pilgrims are forced to remain under trees, exposed to all the inclemency of the cold season. This, instead of lessening, rather helps to increase the number of deaths among the pilgrims. Again, the Civil Surgeon and the Inspector being always at liberty to inspect the lodging-houses sometimes cause great inconvenience to the pilgrims, who think their food is defiled at the contact of the Mlechas and the modesty of their females imperilled at the approach of strangers. Even the *chaprasses* examining the number of men putting up in a house do not forget to make some profit. Under this Act any one allowing the pilgrims to put up in unlicensed houses was fined for every night for which he allowed them to remain in his house, and so the pilgrims began to walk by night and rest by day. At last it was enacted that wherever the pilgrims might halt in their way they should not be allowed to put up in unlicensed houses. This is bad for two reasons—first the masters of the lodging-houses charge every pilgrim more than what is due; and, secondly, many cannot exercise their hospitality. All these difficulties can be got over by entrusting the arrangement of the whole matter in the hands of the local municipality.

HINDU RANJIKA.

10. The same paper observes that the letter of the Defence Association published in the *Pioneer*, and circulated among its members, declares the triumph of the Association in the late agitation about the Ilbert Bill. Now on reading this boastful letter the India Government will perhaps acknowledge its mistake. The boasting of the Defence Association will now open the eyes of the Indians, and teach them the true mode of political agitation; and they will now learn how they are to proceed if they want to be successful in their agitation. The National

The Defence Association and the Ilbert Bill.

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Fund should by all means be increased. Lal Mohan Babu should not remain inactive at present.

11. The same paper says that Mr. Staley, who has acquired great notoriety in the student's case at Dacca, has been appointed Under-Secretary to the Bengal

Mr. Staley.

Government. Mr. Rivers Thompson has made it a rule to honour those with promotion who are strong in their hatred towards Bengalis. When Mr. Thompson has succeeded in gaining over the sincere-hearted Lord Ripon to his party, there is no hope of his turning a kind ear to the loud prayers of poor Bengalis.

HINDU RANJIKA,
March 19th, 1884.

12. The *Pratikar*, of the 21st March, complains of the conduct of Mr. Beames of Lalbag as regards his attempt to set aside the transfer of a constable, named

Mr. Beames.

Esap. The conduct of Mr. Beames has repeatedly been exposed, yet the Government takes no notice of it. If the ruler of a country turns a deaf ear to the prayers of the people, there can be no hope left for them. The conduct of Mr. Beames has thrown all Lalbag into confusion. He pays little attention to his duty; he has no regard for justice; he is gradually giving a freer scope to his whims. He does not know how to behave with gentlemen and his subordinate officers. He is proud that he is a white man. Though he has little knowledge of Bengali, yet he would not have anything explained to him by others.

PRATIKAR.
March 21st, 1884.

Mr. Beames, in his conduct towards the subordinate officers, does not look upon them even as human beings. He never spares any abusive words or gestures. The poor men bear all these things for the sake of their posts. The other day his *peshkar* approached him to submit some official papers, and Mr. Beames called him "*ullukkajana*" in the presence of all the officers and gentlemen, quite forgetting the sanctity of the seat he occupied as the dispenser of justice. Such a height the presumption of Englishmen has reached. How long would the Government sit down with its arms folded without taking any measure? Such partiality is not becoming in a ruler. The feeling of loyalty in the people is sure to be shaken by such indifference in the ruler. If Mr. Beames does not meet with any check, it will be evident that the Government is anxious to promote the interests of Englishmen alone.

That Mr. Beames is unfit for the post he occupies is evident from the report of the late Judge, Mr. Bainbridge, as also from the number of his decisions which are upset by the Appellate Court. His conduct towards Ram Nath Bannerji, a medical practitioner in Murshidabad, ought to be taken notice of.

13. The same paper hopes much from Mr. Veasey, the Magistrate of Murshidabad, who seems to have given

Mr. Veasey.

proof of his ability in one or two instances. If he does not keep a sharp eye upon the whimsical conduct of Mr. Beames, who knows in what it will end?

PRATIKAR.

14. The same paper, in noticing the budget published in the Extra *India Gazette*, says that even next year the people will not get rid of the license tax.

The budget.

The next year would be required to make up the loss sustained by the Government by its repeal of the duties on salt and cotton out of deference to the agitation in England. There are, moreover, the expenditure on account of the Indian army in England and the loss by exchange. For these reasons the India Government would not be able to take up any new matter next year, nor to lessen the pressure of taxes already imposed. This ought, indeed, to please the people. The English are their rulers, and they must be satisfied if Englishmen, and specially the merchant class, are satisfied.

PRATIKAR.

PRANTABASHI,
March 22nd, 1884.

15. The *Prántabáshi*, of the 22nd March, in writing about the Calcutta University, says that at present the Principal of the Presidency College performs the duties of the Registrar, and his right to that post has assumed the character of a hereditary one. But is it not possible to get a separate competent man for the post of Registrar on a salary of Rs. 400 per month? The Principal of the Presidency College has little leisure. He has to superintend several schools. The duties of the Registrar are, in fact, performed by the clerk. As long as these posts are not separated, disorder is sure to follow as an inevitable consequence. Considerations of discipline and order demand a separate person for the post of Registrar, and it is hoped the Syndicate will consider the matter.

PRANTABASHI.

16. The same paper says that the Lieutenant-Governor visited the Chittagong Madrassa and College on the 21st of March at 4 P. M. His words of encouragement have dispelled from the public mind the fear caused by the report of the Education Commission as to the future of the college. One boy from the collegiate school of this place stood first in the last Entrance examination. There will be no fear of the college being ever abolished if it can show such satisfactory results in future. The Lieutenant-Governor himself distributed the prizes among the students and presented the Lewis Medal to Babu Upendra Nath Mazumdar. To preserve the memory of His Honor's visit to Chittagong, Golok Chundra Roy Bahadur has made a donation of Rs. 1,000 for the erection of a public hall, which will be named after the Lieutenant-Governor. This disinterested donation surely deserves thanks. The Lieutenant-Governor has entitled himself to public honor and respect by granting the right of Local Self-Government to Chittagong.

His Honor's visit to Chittagong.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA,
March 22nd, 1884.

Rumour of Mr. Westmacott's promotion.

17. The *Gramvarta Prakashika*, of the 22nd March, says that the *Pioneer* writes that Mr. Westmacott will be appointed Inspector-General of Jails. The public will be disgusted if Mr. Westmacott rises in the service by leaps and bounds because he is related to the Lieutenant-Governor.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA.

Promotion of tyrannical civilians by Mr. Thompson.

18. The same paper makes the following observations:—We are astonished at the acts of the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Thompson. Civilians become his favourites in proportion to their oppressive treatment of the natives. Mr. Staley, the Joint-Magistrate of Dacca, made himself disagreeable to the natives by whipping school-boys in order to teach them good manners. Mr. Thompson has rewarded him by appointing him Under-Secretary to the Bengal Government. If the arbiter of the people's destinies thus goes on promoting tyrannical and worthless civilians, there is no doubt that they will be encouraged and will oppress the people. We earnestly entreat Lord Ripon to turn his attention to such actions of the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Thompson. We shall be exceedingly sorry if such injustice is permitted under Lord Ripon.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA.

Heavy duties upon trees, &c., in the Assam forests.

19. The same paper says that the inhabitants of Assam have submitted a petition to the Government of India, protesting against the heavy duties imposed by it upon the trees in the Assam forests and the wooden articles produced there. The paper hopes that the Government will grant their prayer.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA.

The Rent Bill.

20. The same paper says that the Lieutenant-Governor's remarks about the zemindars in the Administration Report are really gratifying. Though, for apparent reasons, Mr. Thompson has not made a definite declaration of policy on the subject of tenants' rights, it is not difficult to divine his intention. The

Government's apprehension of disturbances by the ryots is not groundless. The zemindars often harass the ryots by means of false suits. The ryots feel much inconvenience and suffer loss because they have to leave their work and attend court. The cost of defence also is too heavy for their means. The patience of the ryots is wonderful. But there is a limit even to that patience. If the zemindars persist in their oppression, agrarian disturbances will occur. Acts of oppression by the zemindars often do not reach the ears of the Government. But cases of illegal behaviour on the part of the ryots always reach its ears. The Government now sees that it is expedient to amend the law of tenancy. The sooner the Tenancy Bill is passed the better.

21. The *Charu Varta*, of the 24th March, says that if the Govern-

CHARU VARTA,
March 24th, 1884.

The necessity of the knowledge of
the working of machinery.

ment really desires to remove the wants of the Indian people, it should send Indian youths to England in order to have them taught in the working of machinery. India is suffering heavy loss for the want of that knowledge. The manufacture of jute cloths is very profitable. But educated Indians do not engage in that profitable business. Manchester drains away the wealth of this country by making cloth out of its jute. The writer complains that every European country levies duties upon goods imported from India. Even London, the home of free trade, levies duties upon Indian gold and silver plates. This oppression will not cease until India begins to manufacture articles with the aid of machinery.

22. The *Prajabandhu*, of the 25th March, publishes an answer to a letter which appeared in one of its previous issues. Some of the daily passengers of the

PRAJABANDHU,
March 25th, 1884.

Calcutta South-Eastern State Rail-
way.

Calcutta South-Eastern State Railway applied to the Manager, Babu Ramgati Mukerji, for monthly tickets. The Manager obtained the permission of the authorities to issue monthly tickets with the value of return tickets. But the passengers were charged even for Sundays and holidays. They then applied to the Bengal Government and had the holidays and Sundays in every month excepted; but no diminution in fare was granted. A few weeks ago a notice was issued by the Manager requiring the monthly ticket-holders to pay their fare even for Sundays and holidays if they should travel on those days. The matter has again been referred to the Bengal Government; but no order is yet out.

Again, there is a pick-up train for Dhakuria, a place not very far from Baligunj. The Railway Company has ordered a reserve carriage for the passengers to that place. There are pick-up trains for Gadia and Mullikpore. Why have not the passengers for these places the advantage of reserve carriages for themselves?

23. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 25th March, remarks that the expensiveness of the processes of litigation has rendered it hard for the poor to obtain justice.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
March 25th, 1884.

Court-fees.

The question has been discussed at large; the newspapers have repeatedly pointed it out. The Chief Justice has advocated a change, and yet the Government has not taken the matter into consideration. The fear of losing revenue leads the Government to keep the court-fee law unaltered. How can it be possible for the poor to obtain adequate justice against the oppressions of the wicked? Indeed, any diminution of the rate of court-fees will undoubtedly reduce the Government income, but should not the cries of thousands avail against mere love of money? Is it not the duty of the Government to spread contentment among its people and tax them according to their means? The Government readily granted the prayers of the merchants of Manchester, and did not hesitate

to reduce its income, but it will not listen to the cries of the people of a whole country and reduce the rate of court-fees. The Government cannot afford to bear any diminution of income, but it can spend heaps of money on the tours of the Governor-General and the Lieutenant-Governor. The Government will look upon the native papers as seditious and spreading discontent among the people. It will not consider the voice of the native papers as the voice of the people.

BHARAT MIHIR,
March 25th, 1884.

24. The *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 25th March, dwells upon the sufferings of the innocent Salem convicts, the strong sympathy felt for them in Madras, and the

Salem rioters.

disappointment that has been caused to the public by Lord Ripon's refusal to interfere on behalf of the sufferers. The Editor fears that Lord Ripon is unduly lenient to the officials who are subordinate to him. Witness his cancellation of the leave granted to Mr. Thompson and his unwillingness to grant any relief to the innocent Salem convicts through the fear that if he were to interfere Mr. Grant Duff might resign.

BHARAT MIHIR.

25. The same paper observes, in reference to the remark recently made by Lord Kimberley that Lord Ripon is alone responsible for the *concordat* in the

The Ilbert Bill.

matter of the Ilbert Bill, that this clearly shows the weakness of the Viceroy. India does not want the Jurisdiction Act in the form in which it has been passed. The Editor asks the Queen's Government to veto the measure.

BHARAT MIHIR.

26. The same paper remarks that it is no wonder that the Government which could repeal the cotton duties in disregard of the protest of the whole

The budget.

country, should continue the license tax and the court-fees in their present dreadful form under the plea of a deficit in the opium revenue. The court-fees and the license tax do not harm Manchester, and thus neither the Indian nor the Home Government has any cause for alarm; otherwise both imposts would have long since been done away with, and there would have been no talk of apprehended deficits in the opium revenue. This resort to clap-trap in the financial statement under Lord Ripon's administration has caused pain and wonder to the public. In every measure undertaken by the Government the people have to see and bear things which they are most unwilling to see and to bear. In the matter of the Ilbert Bill, Lord Ripon fell under the evil influence of civilians and committed a blunder. But why does he make blunders in financial matters? Why has not the license tax been repealed? Why have the court-fees, described as an engine of oppression by the Chief Justice, been continued? With what face does the Government, which under the plea of free trade has repealed the import duties on Manchester piece-goods, levy a high duty on rice, silk, and other commodities sent from India? What comes to India from England is free of duty, but what goes to England from India continues to pay a duty. How wonderful the teachings of free trade! How long can people feel respect for, and confidence in, a Government which is capable of such shameful conduct?

BHARAT MIHIR.

27. The same paper is sorry to hear that Mr. Waller, the Collector of Mymensingh, will shortly proceed to England on account of ill-health. The inhabitants of the district were attached to him

Mr. Waller, Magistrate of Mymensingh.

for his possession of qualities which are seldom noticed in Magistrates. It cannot be expected that another like him will be soon found. Duty often compels Editors to write against Magistrates, but during Mr. Waller's time the Editor had not even for one day had to write anything against him. It is hoped that in his native land he will soon regain his health.

Scarcity
Tangail.

29

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Scarcity of drinking water in
Tangail.

28. The same paper directs the attention of the authorities to the fearful scarcity of good drinking water at Tangail.

BHARAT MIHIR,
March 25th, 1884.

The Indian Council.

29. The *Sahachar*, of the 26th March, says that the Council of the Secretary of State is now the final court of appeal and really rules India. But this Council is composed of retired civilians. It can be easily conceived with what sense of justice they must act when the people appeal to them against the selfish Government of India which is conducted by their brother civilians. Had there been one or two natives in the Council, the Secretary of State could have learnt the true state of affairs. The writer thinks that India will be much better governed if the Council is abolished, and the Secretary of State is made responsible to Parliament for his action. India will be of course best governed when native representatives have seats in the British Parliament.

SAHACHAR,
March 26th, 1884.

Injustice at Salem.

30. The same paper says that if a Bengali civilian had acted as Mr. Maclean has done at Salem, a clamour would have been raised by the English newspapers that the Bengalis are not fit for Magistrateships, and that they should not be allowed to enter the Civil Service. The Government also would have gravely appointed a Commission to enquire into the matter, and the Bengali civilian would not only have been dismissed, but also prosecuted in a criminal court. It is impossible to conceive that such gross injustice as has been done at Salem could be perpetrated under the British Government. The present system of Government and administration of justice is far from satisfactory; but in Madras matters are worse than in the other provinces. Under Mr. Grant Duff the tyranny of the old Nabobs has been revived. He who makes himself obnoxious to the authorities by opposing them in any matter is sure to be ruined; neither law nor justice will save him. There was never a worse Governor than Mr. Grant Duff.

SAHACHAR.

Mr. Miller.

31. The *Hindu Ranjika*, of the 26th March, blames the Lieutenant-Governor for appointing Mr. Miller as a member of the Bengal Legislative Council. His only qualification is that he is a staunch member of the Defence Association. He was a great supporter of Mr. Thompson in the agitation about the Ilbert Bill, and that explains his appointment. Had Mr. Thompson any regard for the welfare of Bengal he would not have taken in a man who is so strongly opposed to the policy of the Governor-General.

HINDU RANJIKA,
March 26th, 1884.

Mr. Rivers Thompson.

32. The same paper says that Mr. Thompson has appointed a relative of his to the post of the Assistant Police Superintendent of Bhagulpore. This gentleman is a son of Mr. D'Oyly, the Magistrate of Bhagulpore. Who knows what more will follow during the time of Mr. Thompson?

HINDU RANJIKA.

A post-office.

33. The same paper publishes a letter in which the gentlemen of Pakuria, a village in Rajshahye, apply for a post-office in their village. Pakuria being situated at a distance of about seven miles from the Singra post-office, great inconvenience is caused to the people of the village in their receipt of letters. Letters are delivered only twice a week. The gentlemen of this village applied to the Postmaster-General for a post-office. They have been told that their prayer will receive attention. They earnestly hope that the Postmaster-General will be kind enough to remove their inconveniences by sanctioning the establishment of a post-office in that village as soon as possible.

HINDU RANJIKA.

BEHAR BANDHU,
March 27th, 1884.

34. The *Behar Bandhu*, of the 27th March, disapproves of the way in which Mr. Joubert takes money on the pretence of allowing people to enter the Exhibition compounds to purchase things at auction after the official closing of the exhibition by the Viceroy.

Mr. Joubert.

BEHAR BANDHU.

35. The same paper does not approve the change of time recently made for the University examinations. The writer is of opinion that April being very hot, the students will find themselves greatly inconvenienced to appear in the examination at that time.

The change of time of the examination.

BEHAR BANDHU.

36. The same paper notices that an European Engineer is to be appointed Vice-Chairman of the Patna Municipality, in order that the drainage scheme of the city may be soon taken in hand. The writer does not approve the idea of patronizing Europeans in the municipalities.

The Vice-Chairmanship of the Patna Municipality.

BEHAR BANDHU.

37. The same paper says that the Magistrate who permitted the Mahomedans to erect a mosque in the heart of the Hindu quarters should be held responsible for the Salem riots.

The Salem riots.

MEDINI,
March 27th, 1884.

38. The *Medini*, of the 27th March, says that Bengali students are accused of want of respect for their teachers and parents. Many persons say that moral teaching is necessary in the school. The writer says that morality is sufficiently taught in the books read by the students. Many persons say that this irreverence to those who should be respected is a baneful effect of English education. But do English books teach boys to show disrespect to parents and teachers? Naughtiness is the characteristic of boys both in civilized and uncivilized countries. More rigorous discipline than what exists at present is undesirable. It is natural that boys should act boyishly. The writer does not believe that corporal punishment does any good. There was no want of flogging at Rugby before Dr. Arnold's appointment as head-master, yet the conduct of the boys was execrable. Dr. Arnold's affectionate treatment and noble example quite transformed the boys. It appears that teachers do not consider that students are boys, but take them for grown up men with their moral faculties completely developed. Teachers should remember henceforth that students are boys. Kind treatment is the best means of training boys. One kind word produces more effect than a hundred stripes.

Corporal punishment at schools.

MEDINI.

39. A correspondent writes in the same paper that Messrs. Watson and Company, planters of Gurbeta, are again oppressing the ryots. The ryots are being forced to sow indigo on their lands.

The oppression of Watson and Company, planters.

MEDINI.

40. Another correspondent writes in the same paper that the inhabitants of the villages Bajraparah, Nandalalpoore, Methrani and Malanipore, in Maldah, are suffering from scarcity of water. There are no tanks in those villages. The poor people have to fetch water from a tank situated at a distance of one or one-and-a-half mile. That tank, too, will soon dry up.

Scarcity of water at several villages in Maldah.

MEDINI.

41. Another correspondent writes in the same paper that Messrs. Watson and Company do not oppress the tenants. On the contrary, the tenants are better treated than the tenants of other zemindars of the zillah. That indigo cultivation is neither unprofitable nor completely disliked is shown by the fact that indigo is cultivated by the ryots of pergunnahs Kalyanpore and Jambani which are not in the Company's possession.

Defence of Watson and Company.

42. The *Sangbad Prabhakar*, of the 27th March, draws attention to the oppression of a zemindar by Mr. Taylor, the Magistrate of Nuddea. The zemindar made himself obnoxious to the Magistrate by purchasing a property which the latter wished to be in the possession of a planter friend of his. For this reason five of Nuffer Babu's chief amlah were insulted by being appointed special constables.

SANGBAD
PRABHAKAR,
March 27th, 1884.

43. The *Murshidabad Pratinidhi*, of the 28th March, in commenting on the budget, says that the long minute of the Chief Justice about court-fees, supported by all the newspapers, has produced no effect. The license tax also stands unaltered. It is difficult to understand the justice of attempting to impoverish the country by taxes, and of increasing the public expenditure instead of lessening it. The promotion of the prosperity of India is a mere profession of the Government, which is not carried out in practice. Had that been the real object of the Government, what could be the motive of paying Rs. 1,000 to an Englishman for services which can be better performed by a native on a salary of Rs. 100. Again, these Englishmen, who enjoy advantages and luxuries unknown to them in their native land, oppress those to whom they should be grateful for all their comforts. No hope for India until the Government learns to be impartial.

MURSHIDABAD
PRATINIDHI,
March 28th, 1884.

44. The *Murshidabad Patrika*, of the 28th March, expresses alarm at the dire want of good water in Murshidabad for the people to drink and bathe in. The educated men, who are anxious about their health, find no means to save themselves from diseases which are sure to follow in consequence. Not to speak of little tanks, even a large *jhil*, occupying a large expanse of 50 bighas, bids fair to become arable land. The condition of the Ganges, famous for the purity of its water, is becoming day by day so lamentable that it is feared that within the next twenty years its bed will remain dry except in the rainy season. Yet when it is considered that the Jangipore Ghât alone is a source of income amounting to lakhs of rupees, it becomes difficult to understand why the Government does not take steps to purify its water by dredging it at the cost of two or four years' income.

MURSHIDABAD
PATRIKA,
March 28th, 1884.

45. The same paper observes that the railway line to Mymensingh is progressing with all haste. In some parts the line is fit to be worked. But the Bhagabangola line, the first survey of which was finished even before the former line was thought of on account of ill-luck of the people of Murshidabad and Nuddea, stopped at the time of the Cabul war. Its construction has not as yet been recommenced. The poor people of this quarter are greatly suffering from want of employment. In this season of scarcity of food, a great source of employment will be opened out to the labouring class if the Bengal Government shakes off its lethargy and orders the recommencement of the work of the Bhagabangola line.

MURSHIDABAD
PATRIKA.

46. The *Sangbad Purnachandroday*, of the 28th March, says, alluding to the cruel flogging of a student by Mr. Livingstone, that not only Magistrates but also English professors have now begun to dislike native students. The writer says that if boys are so cruelly treated no gentleman will send his children to school.

SANGBAD
PURNACHANDRODAY,
March 28th, 1884.

47. The *Dainik Varta*, of the 29th March, says that such injustice as has been done at Salem was never perpetrated under the British Government. The Lord Ripon and the Salem prisoners.

DAINIK VARTA,
March 29th, 1884.

Hindus have been unjustly punished. It is said that Lord Ripon has not ordered the release of the unfortunate inhabitants of Salem because Mr. Grant Duff threatened that he would resign the Governorship if Lord Ripon did so. This is another stain on Lord Ripon's character if true.

HALISHAHAR
PRAKASHIKA,
March 29th, 1884.

48. The *Halishahar Prakashika*, of the 29th March, complains that the lawless conduct of Europeans is daily assuming new forms and proving extremely oppressive to the people. One wonders at the oppressions of the Nabobs, but the oppressions committed at the present day make one's blood stand still in one's veins. Is there no means of putting a stop to these high-handed proceedings? Does not the recent case in the Berhampore College amply show that India has become a scene of lawless oppression committed by Englishmen? The case referred to is that of the flogging of a native student by Mr. Livingstone, the Principal of the Berhampore College, without any sufficient cause.

HALISHAHAR
PRAKASHIKA.

49. The same paper takes Mr. Taylor, the Magistrate of Nuddea, to task for his action in the matter of the Maheshgunj factory, and the zemindari attached to it, which have been purchased by Babu Nafar Chundra Pal Choudhuri, the zemindar of Natudaha, in the district of Nuddea. Every Magistrate is a petty Nabob reigning over his district. Formerly the existence of a single Nabob for the whole country was intolerable, but at present every district has a Nabob of its own in the person of its Magistrate. There is no safeguard against the abuse of the immense powers possessed by Magistrates when they forget the divine virtues of impartiality and justice. In fact, the Magistrates are all in all in their districts, and if they do not possess a sufficient measure of self-control, oppression is sure to result. If the preserver of the peace becomes its violator there can be no shelter for the people.

Mr. Taylor, Magistrate of Nuddea.

UCHIT VAKTA,
March 29th, 1884.

50. The *Uchit Vakta*, of the 29th March, says that had Government considered the question of language in Behar impartially it would have certainly declared for Hindi. But Government has with its own hand blocked the door of improvement in Behar by discouraging Hindi.

The Hindi language.

SANJIVANI,
March 29th, 1884.

51. The *Sanjivani*, of the 29th March, says that the Maharajah of Cooch Behar has become a great adorer of Englishmen. The Maharajah expressed an intention of appointing one Mr. Knyvett as Superintendent of Police on a salary of Rs. 1,500. The Government refused to assent to it on the ground that there are already too many Englishmen in the Maharajah's service. The writer hopes that the Maharajah will come to his senses after this.

Maharajah of Cooch Behar.

SANJIVANI.

The duties upon gold and silver plates
exported from India.

52. The same paper says that the Government of India abolished the cotton duties on the pretence of encouraging free trade. But the English Government has not yet abolished the duties upon gold and silver plates exported from India. This shows how much reverence the English Government has for free trade principles.

SANJIVANI.

Scarcity of food in the country.

53. The same paper makes the following observations upon the scarcity of food in many parts of the country:—The people are suffering from scarcity of food in many parts of the country. The poor are uttering cries of distress. Rice sells generally at a high price in the months of Bysack and Jaistha. This year many people will suffer very much during those two months. The inhabitants of Latiahar in Behar are now satisfying their hunger by eating wild fruits and roots, and when they cannot get even such food by eating mud.

How great are the sufferings of the Indians! On one side there is vast wealth and on the other eternal poverty. Englishmen are enjoying luxury with the wealth of India, but the poor Indians are obliged to satisfy their hunger by eating mud on account of the pressure of distress. May God save the Indians from this distress!

SANJIVANI,
March 29th, 1884.

54. The same paper says that Mr. Hyde, the Superintendent of the Pleadership and Muktearship Examinations, has injured many persons by his capricious behaviour. He did not allow many qualified candidates to appear at the examinations. Mr. Hyde is a junior barrister. There are many native barristers who are his senior and far abler than he is. Yet Mr. Hyde has been appointed Law Reporter by the Government. Such partiality cannot but make the people dissatisfied with the Government.

55. The same paper says that no one will be able to say, after the enthusiasm shown on the occasion of the municipal elections at Sibsagor, that natives are not yet fit to obtain the right of election. The Assam elections should make Mr. Thompson ashamed. It has not yet been settled when the elective system will be introduced in Bengal.

SANJIVANI.

56. The same paper says that the bad qualities of Mr. Maguire, Joint-Magistrate of Alipore, are becoming more and more prominent. It is to be regretted that the Government is ignorant of such a simple fact as that evil effects will be produced by the appointment of a man to a post for which he is not fit.

SANJIVANI.

57. A correspondent of the same paper says that he has seen the Railway policemen at Sealdah exacting bribes from passengers for allowing them to go into the ticket room. Those who did not satisfy them with bribes were grossly maltreated.

SANJIVANI.

58. The same paper says that a change has taken place in the behaviour of the zemindars of Mymensingh since Sir Ashley Eden's proposal for conferring the occupancy right upon the ryots for their benefit. In order to defeat the object of the Government they obtained kabuliyats from the tenants by threats and wiles and got them registered. The tenants were yet ignorant of the fact that the Government intended to improve their position by passing a Rent Bill. When the tenants heard of the Bill, they saw with indignation that the selfish zemindars had thrown obstacles in the way of their improvement. They refused to pay rent at the rates set down in the kabuliyats which were obtained from them by wiles. The zemindars sent laltials to compel the ryots to pay rent at enhanced rates. The zemindars represent themselves as meek lambs. Their ryots are represented to be fierce as wild beasts. But can they offer any explanation for the fact that the ryots of Rajah Surjakanta and those of the zemindars of Sherpore and Attia as well as of some talukdars have not rebelled? The truth is that the ryots of those zemindars who look to the interests of their tenants have not rebelled. The writer says that the ryots will again be attached to the zemindars if the latter agree to take rent at the old rates, to confer the right of occupancy upon those who are entitled to it, and to remove the wants of the ryots by the employment of good-hearted amlah.

SANJIVANI.

59. The same paper draws attention to the unjust and merciless flogging of a student by Mr. Livingstone, the Principal of the Berhampore College. The boy was walking near another boy who used some insulting expressions towards a European lady. The lady complained to the Principal against the former, thinking him to belong to that party. The boy denied that he was

SANJIVANI.

acquainted with the boy who had insulted the lady. But Mr. Livingstone tore his skin by merciless flogging. Mr. Livingstone has issued a rule fixing different numbers of stripes for different offences. The number of the stripes varies from 5 to 200. Mr. Livingstone is very fond of flogging. While at Dacca, he sometimes flogged boys like a mad man. He once tore off a large branch of a tree for want of a cane and broke it upon a boy's back.

SANJIVANI,
March 29th, 1884.

60. The same paper says that the intention of the Government to establish an Economic Museum is laudable. The proposed Economic Museum. The agricultural and artistic products of the different parts of India exhibited at the Economic Court of the Exhibition will be kept in the proposed Museum. But this idea is not a new one. A similar scheme was formed by Sir George Campbell 11 years ago. The only difference between the two schemes is, that while Sir George Campbell intended to keep the products of Bengal only, Mr. Thompson intends to keep the products of all parts of India. Sir George Campbell established a committee in every district and sub-division. Those committees were entrusted with the preparation of reports describing the processes of turning out agricultural and artistic products. The writer says that the Government should publish for the benefit of the people of the mofussil who are for the most part ignorant of English easy Bengali books describing the improved methods of agriculture and manufacture of articles.

SANJIVANI.

61. The same paper draws attention to the sufferings of the coolies on their way to the plantations. They are crammed into carriages like cattle. The depôts where they have to halt on their way are not large enough to accommodate them. The carriages in which the coolies go are too small and are unprovided with sheds. The correspondent says that the officers of the Northern Bengal State Railway are responsible for the sufferings of the coolies.

SANJIVANI.

62. Another correspondent of the same paper says that the people of Chittagong were not very eager to welcome the Lieutenant-Governor. He blames those who collected money from the people and wasted it upon the reception of the Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. Thompson is in no respect better than former Lieutenant-Governors. What was the use of concealing the real feelings of the people towards him and welcoming him with outward signs of respect?

SANJIVANI.

63. Another correspondent of the same paper says that natives are very ill-treated by the European Station-Master of Siligoori. He recently beat an innocent employé. He brought a suit against the Station-Master. But the Deputy Magistrate being a Bengali could not sit in judgment upon the European Master. The poor man could not afford the expenses that would have been required to bring a suit in the Joint-Magistrate's Court at Kurseong. So the poor man could not obtain justice.

BANGABASHI,
March 29th, 1884.

64. The *Bangabashi*, of the 29th March, says that both Lord Ripon and his Finance Minister admit that India is already overburdened with debts, and that increasing the debts for the purpose of extending railways will ruin her. Being pressed by English merchants who are recommending extension of railways in their own interest, the Under-Secretary of State has appointed a Committee in the House of Commons. The paper fears that the Home Government will be ultimately forced to accede to the desire of the English merchants. India will have to bear many debts for the purpose of furthering the interests of Manchester.

BANGABASI,
March 29th, 1884.

65. The same paper says that the same person should not be the Principal of the Presidency College as well as the Registrar of the Calcutta University. The Registrar should have no other duties than those pertaining to the office of Registrar. The proposed arrangement as to the separation of the office of Registrar from that of Principal of the Presidency College will be a little more costly than the present one, but business will be done more smoothly under it.

66. The same paper draws attention to the oppression of a zemindar by the Magistrate of Nuddea for the former's purchasing a property which, before it was mortgaged, belonged to the father of a planter friend of the Magistrate, and which he wished to be in his friend's possession. The zemindar, Babu Nuffer Chunder Pal Choudhry, wanted to purchase it, but being told by the Magistrate not to purchase it he desisted. He waited for two years. But it was not purchased by the Magistrate's planter friend, who, the Magistrate said, wished to purchase it. In order to prevent its passing into other hands the zemindar purchased the property. But the planter now wanted to purchase the property. On Nuffer Babu's refusing to sell, the Magistrate threatened him by saying "Do you not know that three criminal cases are pending against you. I will not believe you any more." The Joint-Magistrate also threatened him with the hostility of all the Englishmen in Nuddea in the event of his not transferring the property to the planter. Several ryots of Moheshgunj submitted a petition to the Magistrate accusing Nuffer Babu of oppressing his tenants. These very men on another occasion denied in Court that the zemindar was guilty of any oppression. An investigation of the alleged charges was ordered by the Magistrate. A report was made by the Inspector of Police against Nuffer Babu. Several of Nuffer Babu's chief amlah were insulted by being appointed special constables. The paper is astonished at the interference with private rights by the Magistrate. Englishmen forget their duties and act unjustly in order to serve their countrymen. If the officials themselves neglect their duties and sow the seed of disturbances, who will wipe away the disgrace of the British Government?

BANGABASI.

67. The same paper says that men possessed of much experience in the training of boys like Pundit Ishwara Chunder Vidyasagar are opposed to every kind of corporal punishment. The Sanskrit College was a model educational institution when Pundit Ishwara Chunder was the Principal of that College. He did not find it necessary to inflict corporal punishment in order to teach boys good morals. The Metropolitan Institution in which boys are not beaten is a model school. Mr. Livingstone, the Principal of the Berhampore College, is in favour of the English system of flogging. The Dacca student's case has spoilt the temper of many Englishmen. It does not appear that Mr. Croft intends that the boys should be taught good morals with the aid of the birch. But Mr. Livingstone has put in force his flogging regulations in the Berhampore Collegiate School under the plea of instructions received from Messrs. Thompson and Croft.

BANGABASI.

68. A correspondent writes in the same paper that the inhabitants of Jungipore Hilora are suffering much from the high price of rice and scarcity of water. Men are catching malarious fever on drinking the water of ponds which have almost dried up. Cholera has made its appearance in the neighbourhood.

BANGABASI.

69. Another correspondent writes in the same paper that the inhabitants of Naldanga are suffering much from scarcity of water on account of insufficient supply in the river which flows by that place. Formerly this river

BANGABASI.

Scarcity of water at Naldanga.

was connected with the river Nobaganga by the Nebutala *khal*, which has now silted up.

SANGBAD
PURNACHANDRODAY,
March 29th 1884.

70. The *Sangbad Purnachandroday*, of the 29th March, alluding to Oppression of a zemindar by Mr. Mr. Taylor's oppression of Babu Nuffer Chunder Pal Choudhry, says that Nuddea is most unfortunate. The people of Nuddea have never been happy since the commencement of British rule. If those whose duty it is to preserve the peace act unjustly, there is no hope of the people's happiness.

SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
March 29th, 1884.

Babu Bhudeb recommended for the Registrarship of the Calcutta University.

71. The *Samachar Chandrika*, of the 29th March, supports those who recommend Babu Bhudeb Chunder Mukerjee for the Registrarship of the Calcutta University.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA,
March 29th, 1884.

72. The *Gramvarta Prakashika*, of the 29th March, referring to the Civil Service. question raised by Viscount Enfield regarding the physical weakness of Bombay Civilians, remarks that this weakness is due to the low limit of age fixed for the Civil service examination. England, like a step-mother, eager to close the door of advancement against the sons of India, is going to injure her own sons. It is hoped that the limit of age for the Civil Service Examination should be slightly raised.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA.

73. The same paper asks, who is the real ruler of this India which has a population of 250 millions? The Governor-General, the Secretary State for India, or Her Majesty the Empress of India, may at different times be pointed out by different persons as being the real ruler, but a good observer is sure to find that the capricious civilians, whose crushing oppressions strike terror into the hearts of the people, are at bottom the wielders of the destiny of India. Even the Secretary of State and the Governor-General are puppets in their hands. The civilians come to India as raw youths; and govern according to rules of their own making. They are gradually promoted to higher posts, and thus fattening on the wealth of India, retire in old age with a comfortable pension. Many of them become members of the India Council and rule the destiny of India. The Secretary of State is solely guided by them. They withhold all true knowledge of India from every Englishman. Whatever explanation of an Indian question they give is sure to be accepted. The object for which the India Council was established was to bring all matters connected with the Government of India under the supervision of Parliament. But the Council instead of fulfilling rather defeats this object. Parliament being indifferent to the subject of Indian administration the entire power rests with the Council. Whenever any member of Parliament asks any question about India the Council instead of giving any satisfactory explanation try to evade it. As long as these Anglo-Indian members possess all power in the Council there is little hope of any good to India. It is gratifying to hear that Mr. Slagg will shortly ask Parliament to save India from the hands of these governors.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA.

74. The same paper, referring to the triumphant letter published in the *Pioneer* by the Defence Association, says that the Government, distracted by the selfish noise of the Anglo-Indians, who wished to oppose its just and impartial endeavours to give effect to the proclamation of Her Majesty the Empress of India, entered into a shameful agreement with the Defence Association. The Anglo-Indians unduly elated with the attainment of what they did not expect, are proclaiming their triumph. The Government, which could not see what would follow from its action, now perhaps understands its mistake. The evils of the new law will fully appear when it will come into operation.

The Government has given the people hopes that if the measure be productive of any bad result, steps will be taken to remedy it. But by the present display of weakness it has rendered itself weak for ever. It will not dare any more take any step prejudicial to the interests of the triumphant Anglo-Indian party.

75. The *Dacca Prakásh*, of the 30th March, with reference to the question raised before a Committee of the

Railways in India.

House of Commons about an extensive spread of railways in India, says that it agrees with the *Pioneer* in thinking that the Government would not be a gainer by opening railway lines on an extensive scale with borrowed capital. Not that it may not be lucrative to open railway lines within reasonable limits, but it will not bring so much profit to the Government as to the merchants. Those who are to reap the benefit will not invest any capital, but the Government will have to bear the burden of the loan. This is a demand which shows no common selfishness. The only thing to rejoice at is that the authorities have not been as yet charmed by the affectionate demand. Though the merchant class in England has been a little depressed by the words of Lord Kimberley and others, it is to be feared they will at last gain their point. All English statesmen seek the good will of the merchants. It is upon their support that the stability of the ministry in a great measure depends. So the authorities in England and their followers, the Secretary of State and the Government of India, would not be able to persevere in their opposition to the demands of the merchant class. If rich men in India be ready to invest capital for the extension of railways, the demands of the English merchants may be frustrated.

DACCA PRAKASH,
March 30th, 1884.

76. The same paper, referring to the work of the Excise Commission in Dacca, says that it is not unlikely that the frivolity and the vacillation displayed by the

The Excise Commission in Dacca.

Excise Commission at Dacca may produce results which are not desirable. It was at first notified that witnesses would be examined on Wednesday. But it was afterwards made known by the Personal Assistant to the Commissioner, Baboo Akshay Kumar Sen, that a memorial on the subject would be accepted without examining witnesses. So no one was prepared for giving evidence. But on the following day the Commission changed its mind, and desired to take evidence. Three or four men were examined, quite unprepared. The enquiries of the Commission could not be answered without previous preparation. So it cannot be hoped that the evidence of these men will produce any desirable effect. The Commission will travel in different parts of the district of Dacca for making enquiries. It should do its work with a little more calmness, and give to every one sufficient time and opportunity to gather necessary information.

DACCA PRAKASH.

77. The *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 31st March, contains an article headed the "Effect of one's own fault," of which the following is a translation:—

British rule and natives of India.

We remarked in our last issue that, owing to the action of some Englishmen who lack all foresight, the English nation are about to get themselves drowned in a brook dug by their own hands. Having in their government of India cast to the winds all wise statesmanship for the sake of prestige and self-interest, they have ceased to be trusted by Asiatics. Formerly of the European nations the English alone ruled in Asia, but now there are two European nations present in this continent. Englishmen will probably now see what the advantages of good administration are, and how reprehensible has been their action in governing India

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
March 31st, 1884.

in a despotic manner. But whatever evil deeds Englishmen may have committed before, they have yet time left to them to retrieve those wrongs. If they are so minded they can even now win, without much difficulty, the hearts of the Indian people, if not of all Asiatics, and if they can do this they may well afford to slight Russia.

The Indians are being every moment made aware of the fact that Englishmen have filled their own country with wealth by exploiting India. Natives every day realise the fact that the leaders of the different Indian castes and communities are being gradually impoverished and degraded. They every moment realise the fact that however tyrannical Mahomedan sovereigns may have been, under their rule natives had the administration of the country in their own hands, but that now even an independent native prince does not possess the power and influence which is possessed by a common European. They have now no claim to State patronage. If there is any war in Egypt or elsewhere for the benefit of England they have to meet the cost thereof. They have no right of admission into the Indian Civil Service. These are not small matters, and if a sense of all this injustice is always present in the minds of the people of India nobody can blame them for it. The partial laws of the legislature and the biased judgments passed in favour of men belonging to their own race by the Judges, are instances of such grave injustice that any one of these is enough to dissipate all feeling of loyalty from the hearts of even the most savage nation. Hundreds of Europeans here commit oppression unchecked: they causelessly kill men, violate the chastity of respectable females, and harass the weak in various ways. Besides these, there are the oppressive acts of the indigo and the tea planters, and of the local authorities. All this it is almost impossible for any man to bear, but the people of India bear it without much difficulty. What oppressions were committed in Salem! The High Court and Government sent certain innocent men to jail in consequence of a foregone determination. The blood curdles in the veins at hearing the story of the Kalahandi massacre. An independent prince was killed by Mr. Green, and yet the latter has not been put upon his trial. And how fearful and lamentable again the circumstances under which the prince met his death! His head had gone wrong. His mother and his friends and relatives asked to be allowed to have the charge of tending and nursing him; but Government refused their prayer, and entrusted the task of tending and guarding the prince to one Green, a common soldier. The prince was a young man, his head had slightly gone wrong, but he was not a perfect maniac. His love and affections remained in their natural state. There were many occasions on which he became anxious to see his wife and relatives. But Mr. Green and his other guardians did not heed his anxiety. The authorities kept him in confinement like a person guilty of murder. This always produced in his mind irrepressible grief. Unable to bear this grief he hurled a shoe at Mr. Green, and for this crime met his death at the hands of that gentleman. And yet Mr. Green has been honorably acquitted without any trial. Such injustice and oppression is enough to dispel all loyalty from the hearts of any nation. The English nation should wonder if the people of India have yet any loyalty left in their hearts. But loyalty still exists in their hearts even in the midst of so much injustice and oppression. The English cannot feel proud of this. The existence of loyalty in the hearts of the people of India is due to the fact that loyalty is part of their nature, and further that there is no other course open to them than that of being loyal. The people of India do not voluntarily adopt any course which may lead to any difficulty. They are not anxious for political power, and are content if they can only easily earn their bread. But if Russia appears on the frontiers of India, she may proffer evil counsel to the natives, and circumstances may arise

which may produce many expectations in their minds. They may then remember one by one all the acts of oppression and injustice with which they now put up without much difficulty. It therefore behoves the British Government to change the system of Indian administration beforehand. It behoves them, while there is yet time left them, to adopt such a line of policy as may produce confidence in British rule in the minds of the Indians. If the people of India do not believe in the words of English officials, these officials cannot blame them. If the people of India do not fully believe in any proclamation which English officials may solemnly issue in this country, even then these officials cannot blame them. The Queen issued in 1858 a solemn proclamation, and everybody knows how effect has been given to this proclamation. Considering the sad plight to which the Queen's own proclamation has been reduced, how can natives feel any respect for any proclamation issued by others? The people of India therefore may not possibly mind what the English may say. The Indians will not probably any longer be satisfied with merely the sweet words of English officials. It is now the duty of the officials to put forth efforts to benefit natives practically. The officials can easily do this. To conciliate the people of India would not require even half the trouble and expense which the British Government has incurred in seeking to conciliate the Amir of Afghanistan. The British Government has not been, or will at any time be, able to conciliate the Amir even though it has sacrificed crores of rupees and the lives of thousands of Englishmen, but it could have conciliated the people of India without any difficulty.

78. The same paper remarks that there would have been considerable improvement in the condition of India if, instead of being governed under the control

Parliament and the people of India.

of the British Parliament, it had been placed directly under a King. Parliament, which is composed of the representatives of the English people, can only adopt that line of policy which is calculated to promote the interests of Englishmen. It is for this that even Lord Ripon was compelled to repeal the import duties to promote the interests of Manchester. Lord Ripon, members of Parliament, or Englishmen generally, may not see that by the repeal of the cotton duties Lord Ripon has injured India, but this will be clear to all who attend more to the interests of India than to those of England.

The import of English piece-goods has ruined the weaving industry of India, whilst this measure of Lord Ripon's Government has planted obstacles in the path of those who are endeavouring to set up cloth-mills in this country. There can be no doubt that Lord Ripon loves India more than many Viceroys who came before him to this country, and that he is loved by the people as few Viceroys before him were loved. And yet he has injured India by repealing the cotton duties.

Parliamentary control again produces further mischief. The two opposite parties in Parliament not unoften to spite each other reverse each other's acts. On many occasions they have shown this spirit in the government of India. Lord Mayo abolished the State scholarships which had been founded by Lord Lawrence, and the Conservatives may at any time repeal the Jurisdiction Act passed by Lord Ripon.

It is therefore clear that India would have benefited more if she had been governed directly by the Queen or by her representative. Of course the people would have benefited by Parliamentary control if they had been allowed to send a sufficient number of representatives to Parliament, or if they had a Parliament of their own in India, but neither of these things is likely to happen soon; nor is the Queen likely to govern India directly; so that the people of India cannot but look up to the British Parliament, constituted as it is for help. It is true that the English people are all interested in the present condition of India, still it is the English nation on which the hopes

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
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of the people of India are centred. The Editor concludes by pointing out the necessity of making sustained and systematic political agitation in England; of publishing a newspaper in that country which should treat of Indian affairs, and of adopting other measures for making members of Parliament acquainted with the condition of India.

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79. The same paper remarks that though Government is determined to pass the Rent Bill, there will still probably arise many difficulties in the way of accomplishing this object. The Egyptian War, the occupation of Merv by Russians, the indication afforded by certain recent elections of the waning power of the Liberal Party are circumstances which may bring about a fall of that party within one year. If they fall, the Rent Bill will not probably become law. The zemindars are strenuously opposing the measure and have enlisted the sympathies of many influential men in England. It will not be easy for Lord Ripon to disregard their united opposition. This appears the more probable after the weakness shown by him in the matter of the Ilbert Bill. If, again, he does not defer to the agitation of thousands of zemindars against the Rent Bill to the extent to which he respected the agitation of a handful of Europeans against the Ilbert Bill, he will furnish a glaring instance of partiality on the part of an official which he himself so much detests. Lord Ripon cannot disregard the opposition of the zemindars to the Rent Bill. These men have not, like the opponents of the Ilbert Bill, abused and threatened Government and the people, but are supporting their cause by reasonable arguments and by appeals to the provisions of law and the pledges of Government.

The Rent Bill and Lord Ripon.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

80. The same paper refers to a circular which has been issued by Mr. Livingstone, the Principal of the Berhampore College, in which he gives the pupils of that institution to understand that if they commit any fault he will flog them with his own hand. The Editor asks the authorities to be careful as to what they do in this country, because, as they must be perfectly aware, they are governing India by having recourse to various stratagems.

Flogging of students and the Principal
of the Berhampore College.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

81. The same paper refers to a case which has recently occurred in Bangalore, in which a European soldier entered at night the room of a European lady and attempted to outrage her modesty. The Editor remarks that some Europeans in this country have begun in such a manner to bring about their downfall that it is probable that after some time they will fight with each other, and that ultimately even European ladies will cease to trust them.

A case of outrage.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

82. Referring to the announcement made in the *Englishman* that Mr. Thompson will shortly be knighted, the same paper says that it would have been more glad if Mr. Thompson had been at once raised to the peerage and made a member of the House of Lords. Mr. Eden was knighted after the passing of the Press Act, and Mr. Thompson will receive the honor of knighthood now that the Ilbert Act has been passed. From this, future Lieutenant-Governors will understand what sort of acts is required to be done in order to merit knighthood.

Mr. Thompson.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

83. The same paper is extremely sorry to announce the death of the Duke of Albany, the youngest son of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress.

Death of the Duke of Albany.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

84. The same paper hopes that Mr. Westmacott will, in his new capacity of Inspector General of Jails, show the same justice and impartiality that he has shown in his action in the matter of Local Boards.

Mr. Westmacott.

85. The *Surabhi*, of the 31st March, says that the enthusiasm displayed by the people of Sibsagore on the occasion of the recent municipal elections

Municipal elections at Sibsagore.

held in that place shows that they fully realize the benefit of the elective system. The paper is glad that the Europeans of that place have elected a Bengali, Babu Askhay Kumar Ghose, as their representative.

SURABHI,
March 31st, 1884.

86. The same paper says that Lord Kimberley said at the London Liberal Club that the civilians, with a few exceptions, are friendly towards the natives, and anxious to discharge faithfully their duties towards India. This is quite the reverse of the truth. Most of the civilians are unfriendly to the natives. Only a few of them are friendly to the natives and anxious to discharge their duties faithfully. Mixing with the retired civilians of the India Council is perhaps the cause of Lord Kimberley's reverence for the civilians.

SURABHI.

87. The same paper says that the Madras authorities are not only responsible for the Salem riots, but also for the unjust punishment of innocent men. The Government should not have punished educated and respectable men relying upon the evidence of paid informers. The Mussulmans are more to blame than the Hindus. Yet the majority of the persons punished are Hindus. The Mussulmans first attacked the Hindus. It has been stated in the petition of the inhabitants of Salem to Lord Ripon that no respectable person took part in the riots. The Hindus and Mussulmans of low classes were guilty of the riots. This account is very reasonable. Lord Ripon has not done well in rejecting the petition. The innocent persons who are now suffering imprisonment are certainly deserving of pity. Lord Ripon has the power to release such persons. He will show his generosity by the exercise of that power in the case of these unfortunate persons.

SURABHI.

The Salem riots.

88. The same paper says that the opium revenue is very odious. The Government obtained nine and a half crores of rupees from opium last year by the ruin of China. The income from opium is quite as disgraceful as the income from the outstill system. The ill-gotten gain of 90 lakhs of rupees from outstills will now cease. The income of the Government will also be lessened by the failure of the poppy crops and by the competition of Chinese opium with Indian opium. It is not easy to say how the gap thus made in the income of the Government will be filled up. The people of many parts of India will suffer from scarcity of food this year. At such a time the reduction of taxation, and specially the repeal of the income tax, would have relieved the people. The reimposition of the import duties would be very advantageous at this time. But the paper does not think that the Liberal Ministry will venture to dissatisfy their chief supporters, the Manchester merchants, by such a step. The officials rejoice at the increase of the excise revenue. But they do not consider that the encouragement of drunkenness by the Government is ruining the country. The Government will suffer for this sinful action.

SURABHI.

89. The *Prabhati*, of the 31st March, says that Lord Ripon should release the Salem prisoners. He will lay himself open to blame if he does not release them.

Lord Ripon and the Salem prisoners.

PRABHATI,
March 31st, 1884.

90. The *Sangbad Prabhakar*, of the 31st March, deeply sympathizes with the Queen in her recent bereavement.

Sympathy with the Queen in her bereavement.

SANGBAD PRABHAKAR,
March 31st, 1884.

91. The same paper says that Mr. Livingstone, of the Berhampore College, has perhaps made the flogging regulations in order to please Mr. Thompson.

Mr. Livingstone's cruelty.

SANGBAD PRABHAKAR.

Mr. Livingstone has fixed as many as 200 stripes to be administered not at once but in eight days as the punishment for some offence. Has Mr. Livingstone ever seen any school-boy in England punished with so many stripes?

DAINIK VARTA,
March 31st, 1884.

92. The *Dainik Varta*, of the 31st March, says that the holding of the University examinations in March is not advisable. In that month cholera and small-pox rage. There is a great probability of candidates falling sick who may come to Calcutta during the change of season that takes place in that month, and who are accustomed to quite another sort of climate. The continuation of the examinations for 9 or 10 days will completely fatigue the candidates.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
March 31st, 1884.

93. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 31st March, draws attention to a case of oppression by the District Magistrate of Nuddea with private rights. The paper says that the Magistrates are always deeply attached to the planters. In this case a powerful zemindar has been oppressed by a Magistrate, who wanted to serve a planter friend. Babu Nuffur Chunder Paul, zemindar of Latudaha offered to purchase from the French Bank a factory which originally belonged to one Mr. Savi, but was lost by him by his mortgaging the same and failing to redeem the mortgage. This Savi has a son who is a great friend of Mr. Taylor, the District Magistrate of Nuddea. Mr. Taylor forbade the zemindar to purchase the property from a desire to secure its reversion to his friend. One word of Mr. Taylor was sufficient to make the zemindar give up all thoughts for the purchase of the factory. After two years the Bank again invited offers of purchase. Nuffur Babu's offer was accepted. Nuffur Babu had allowed Mr. Savi sufficient time for purchase. But the latter did not attempt to purchase the property. Mr. Taylor now went to Moheshgunj and told the zemindar to transfer the property to Mr. Savi on the receipt of the sum paid by him. But Nuffur Babu did not consent to this proposal. He urged that his brother was joint-proprietor with him of the property, and he could not transfer it without his consent. This made Mr. Taylor very angry. Soon after this the ryots of the zemindar submitted a petition accusing him of oppression and signed it in Mr. Taylor's bungalow. It is not known at whose instigation the petition was made. But it is known that the very persons who now accused Nuffur Babu of oppression on a former occasion gave evidence that he was not guilty of oppression. On the receipt of the petition, Mr. Taylor ordered the Inspector of Police to investigate the charge against the zemindar, and to report about the results of the investigation. The Inspector collected in no time proofs of the zemindar's oppression. Now the District Superintendent of Police joined the league. Five of the zemindar's chief amlah were insulted by being appointed to serve as special constables. The feeling of Mr. Taylor towards Nuffur Babu is apparent from the remark, "I will not believe you any more. Do you know that three criminal cases are still pending against you." The paper says that the British Indian Association is worthless if it is not able to save a zemindar from the tyranny of a Magistrate. The Editor is anxiously waiting to see what steps Mr. Rivers Thompson will take in this matter.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

94. The same paper says that Mussulmans have nothing to complain of in the matter of arrangements by the Government for their education. The Government, for various reasons, is rather inclined to show undue partiality to them. Mussulmans are often favoured by the officials at the expense of the Hindus. In the interests of the Mussulmans themselves this is undesirable. The Mussulmans should be more averse than the Hindus to a system which will arouse hostile feelings between the two races.

95. The same paper says that the Government of Madras has earned disgrace. The Salem riots were occasioned by the fault of the Government. Respectable

The Salem riots.

Hindu gentlemen were sent in crowds to jail and to the Andamans. Mr. McIver, the disgrace of the Civil Service and the former Registrar of the Madras High Court, was sent to arrest guilty persons. This worthy gentleman employed about one hundred mercenary informers. Innocent Hindu gentlemen began to be arrested. Mr. McIver was beside himself with joy. He rejoiced at having this opportunity for showing the power of the Government and for humbling the Hindus. The acquittal of one or two prisoners made him excessively angry. He did his utmost to prevent the acquittal of the prisoners. Mr. McIver tried to prevent the passing of judgments, which were not in accordance with the wishes of the Government, by the Judges of the High Court. He warned the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras against this, and in his letter spoke contemptuously of the Judges of the High Court. Mr. McIver was not sent for judging but for man-hunting. This man-hunter had the boldness to advise the Government to assist him in the work, and to send instructions to the judges to trample upon justice. It is not known whether the Judges of the High Court were unduly influenced. But their silence has aroused many suspicions in the minds of the people. They should enter an indignant protest against this charge if they do not choose to be thought guilty of such a disgraceful crime. There are many mysteries in connection with this scandal. Lord Ripon will benefit both England and India if he drags them out into the light of day.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.
March 31st, 1884.

96. The same paper says that it is the opinion of men of liberal views that boys should not be taught morality with the aid of the birch. The Lieutenant-Governor wrote a letter to the Director of

Teaching of morals with the aid of the birch.

Public Instruction on the subject of moral teaching in Indian Schools. A copy of this has been forwarded to every school and college. The paper does not deny that the unruliness of the students has slightly increased. But however unruly and unmannerly Bengali students may be, they will always be cast into the shade in these respects by the students of England. The paper will be glad if the students are taught good manners and morals by precept and by example and without undue severity. The Lieutenant-Governor is mistaken in supposing that veneration for superiors finds no place in the Bengali student's heart. The truth is that the Bengalis of to-day are not quite so eager to pay homage to Englishmen as the Bengalis of preceding generations. They do not think that every Englishman is worthy of respect. There is another reason why they are thought to be wanting in respect for superiors. They often appear unmannerly on account of their ignorance of the English modes of showing respect to superiors. Mr. Thompson has asked Mr. Croft to draw the attention of teachers to this matter, but he has given no instructions for the vigorous wielding of the birch or the whip. A teacher who really loves his pupils always commands their respect. A grave injustice has been done by Mr. Livingstone, the Principal of the Berhampore College, under cover of this innocent letter of the Lieutenant-Governor, and he intends to perpetrate further cruelty and injustice. A student of the Berhampore collegiate school was walking with another boy. The latter used some insulting expression to a European lady. The lady complained to the Principal. Mr. Livingstone soundly flogged the former for the fault of the latter. It does not appear from Mr. Thompson's letter that he intends that boys should be taught good morals with the aid of the birch. Nor is Mr. Croft in favour of teaching good manners by such brutal means. Mr. Croft should forbid Mr. Livingstone to do such injustice.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

NAVAVISHAKAR.
March 31st, 1884.

97. The same paper says now that the Municipal Bill has become law Bengalis should set to work with vigour and ardour. The Mussulmans have

The Municipal Bill.

submitted a petition to the Bengal Legislative Council praying for the devising of some means for the prevention of the numerical superiority of the Hindus in the Municipalities. Mr. Macaulay has rightly said that there is no ground for such apprehension. If in any Municipality there is an undue preponderance of the Hindus the Government will be able to maintain due balance by the exercise of the right which it has reserved to itself of electing one-third of the whole number of Commissioners. The Hindus will never be unwilling to elect able Mussulman gentlemen as Commissioners. Was not Mr. Abdur Rahaman elected Commissioner by the Hindu inhabitants of Taltolah? Has not the appointment of Mr. Amir Ali as a member of the Supreme Council and of Syud Mahmud as a judge of the Allahabad High Court delighted the Hindus?

NAVAVISHAKAR.

98. The same paper is grieved to learn of the death of Prince Leopold and deeply sympathises with the Queen, and the three royal brothers in their loss.

Sympathy with the Queen in her bereavement.

NAVAVISHAKAR.

99. The same paper says that the repudiation of the *Concordat* and the passing of the Ilbert Bill in its original form by authorities in England will fill the hearts of all Indians with joy.

The Concordat.

SAMAYA,
March 31st, 1884.

100. The *Samaya*, of the 31st March, says that many Englishmen now look with disfavour upon the innocent Bengalis, even the little boys at school are considered to cherish hostile feelings towards the Government. Many Englishmen think that Bengali students after obtaining a smattering of English become disrespectful to their parents, teachers, and others who are entitled to their respect. It is for noble-minded Englishmen to judge how far just these charges against the students are. If the effect of English education be really such as is represented the sooner it is abolished the better. The paper has heard from reliable sources, and has ascertained after much careful observation that it is impossible for Bengali students ever to conceive of the outrageous conduct and defiance of all control shown by the school-boys of England.

Charges against students.

SAMAYA.

101. The same paper says that the training schools established by Mr. Woodrow for the training of gurus of pathshalas did much good. The boys taught by the gurus so trained were comparatively well taught. The cause of primary education has suffered from the abolition of these schools. The paper proposes that the students of Normal Schools be required to teach at village schools on two days in the week. The students at pathshalas will learn to work sums according to English methods from these teachers. They will also be taught much better in history and geography by these teachers. By such teaching the pathshalas will be made far more useful than they are now.

Teaching by students of Normal Schools at pathshalas.

SAMAYA

102. The same paper says that the Madras Government is responsible for the Salem riots, and for the unjust transportation of many respectable Hindu gentlemen. Giving orders for the erection of a mosque in a Hindu quarter was extremely injudicious. The religious feelings of the Hindus should have been regarded. Had the Local Magistrate possessed the least common sense he would have understood why the Hindus were so decidedly hostile to the erection of the mosque. But the Magistrates have no sympathy with the people, and the Civil Service has not yet produced rightminded and righthearthed Magistrates. The persons who dare to differ from the Magistrates in any matter become their eyesores. The Magistrates eagerly seek for opportunities of humbling such men.

The Salem riots.

Because the Hindu inhabitants of Salem had protested against the Magistrate's order for the erection of a mosque in their quarter they were considered conspirators. It was the Magistrate who should have been punished for the Salem disturbances. But he was not punished; innocent and respectable gentlemen were transported for no fault whatever. Mr. Maclean went to Bangalore to see the horse-races on pretence of going on public business. The Hindus had prayed for the retention of the troops at Salem. But the troops had gone with the Magistrate to see the races. No precaution was taken to prevent the riots. But when the riots were over, the Hindus who had protested against the Magistrate's order were charged with conspiracy, and Mr. McIver was sent to make arrests. If a Commission is appointed to enquire into the matter many disclosures will be made. Lord Ripon should punish miscreants like Maclean and McIver in order to maintain the reputation of the Government for justice.

103. The same paper endorses Dr. Thoburn's opinion that the infliction of fines is not an adequate punishment for drunkenness. Fines do not produce any effect. Drunkards should be punished with imprisonment.

Imprisonment for drunkenness.

Sympathy with the Queen in her bereavement.

104. The same paper deeply sympathises with the Queen in her recent bereavement.

105. A correspondent of the same paper complains that the chowkidar of the village Haldibari in Cooch Behar, who is now suffering from ill-health, does not go on round once in a month. The correspondent requests that another robust chowkidar may be appointed in his place.

The chowkidar of Haldibari.

106. Another correspondent of the same paper says that the Government should give Bengalis a military education. Both the Government and the people will be benefited by it. If an order be passed for the admission of Bengalis into the Military Service thousands of educated natives will eagerly enlist themselves as soldiers.

Bengalis in the Army.

107. The *Som Prakash*, of the 31st March, says that a closer union between England and India is indispensable for the permanence of the former's sway in this country. Noble-minded Englishmen are not indifferent to this matter. It is a good sign that Indian topics are now discussed in almost every public meeting in England. The speeches recently delivered by Lord Kimberley and Messrs. J. Slagg and Walter Wren have shown that noble-minded Englishmen have the welfare of both the countries at heart.

England and India.

108. The same paper says that it is a common complaint that the money spent by the Government upon education is not sufficient. Much remains yet to be done in this direction. The educational wants of the country will not be supplied by the teaching of a few books. The people should be instructed in arts and manufacture. The Government should also give them a military education. The Government should spend money upon the education that will make the people manlier. Bengal has 34,625,591 male inhabitants; of this vast population only 1,009,999 persons receive instruction. This does not show that the Government is very much interested in the diffusion of education among the people. A comparison between the income of Bengal and the trifling portion of it spent upon education cannot but astonish one. The paper desires that the Government should open different paths of learning with a more liberal educational grant. The complaint of want of funds is ridiculous. One-sixteenth of the income of Bengal will be more than sufficient for supplying the educational wants of the country.

Education in Bengal.

SAMAYA,
March 31st, 1884.

SAMAYA.

SAMAYA.

SAMAYA.

SOM PRAKASH,
March 31st, 1884.

SOM PRAKASH.

SOM PRASAD,
March 31st, 1884.

109. The same paper says that though many intelligent native students compete for admission into the Medical Service almost none is successful. Only a single Parsi student has succeeded in passing the examination in the course of the last three or four years. There must be some reason for this excessive failure. The paper is sorry for the determination of the Government to reduce the number of Civil Surgeons. This will considerably diminish the chance of the native candidate's admission into the service. Henceforth only ten persons will be appointed Civil Surgeons yearly. The paper says a reduction in the number of Civil Surgeons is not desirable. An increase in the number of Civil Surgeons will benefit the country. The Government will do a great service to the country, and at the same time increase its own reputation if it gives a fixed proportion of the posts to native students. If it is asked what is to be done with so many Civil Surgeons and where their salaries are to come from, the reply is that they may be advantageously placed in sub-divisions and their salaries may be reduced. The native Civil Surgeons will agree to serve on reduced salaries.

SAR SUDHANIDHI,
March 31st, 1884.

110. The *Sar Sudhanidhi*, of the 31st March, is at a loss to know what principle the Indian Empire is governed. The Editor thinks that this vast continent is governed by the whims of the European residents. This is not likely to lead to any serious consequences as the people of India are extremely loyal and inoffensive. But if a foreign enemy presents himself at the frontiers who knows what the ignorant villagers will do on that occasion. The writer therefore advises the British Government to do three things to enlist the active sympathy of the natives.

1st.—The English should give their just rights to the people and administer justice impartially. They should not oppress the people for small gains.

2nd.—They should enrol ten lakhs of men in the police force at Rs. 2 a month and train them for active service, so that in case of need they may at once raise a disciplined army.

3rd.—They should enlist educated natives as volunteers.

England demands the help of Indian armies whenever she is in trouble. So if a foreign enemy appears India cannot expect help from any quarter. She must defend herself with her own resources. The ten lakhs of troops whom the writer would see trained will be of invaluable help when that contingency occurs.

SAR SUDHANIDHI.

111. The same paper observes that Mahomedan constables and European Inspectors often defile the sacred precincts of the temple of Visvanath in Benares.

This, the writer thinks, is not in unison with the pledge of religious neutrality given by Government.

PRABHATI,
April 1st, 1884.

Sympathy with the Queen in her bereavement.

bereavement.

112. The *Prabhati*, of the 1st April, expresses sympathy with the Queen in her recent

PRABHATI.

113. The same paper says that the display of spirit on the part of the natives is very distasteful to Englishmen. The rules for corporal punishment have been

Harsh treatment of students.

made in order to crush all spirit out of the schoolboys. The paper says that affectionate treatment always attaches boys to their teachers.

SANGBAD
PRABHAKAR,
April 1st, 1884.

114. The *Sangbad Prabhakar*, of the 1st April, says that the Lieutenant-Governor's minute on the Dacca student's case sufficiently shows that he has

Harsh treatment of students.

a wrong impression about the character of the students. Mr. Thompson thinks every Bengali student to be insubordinate and insolent. This minute has given rise to the flogging regulations of Mr. Livingstone. The

educated natives of the present time are not uncivil because they do not bow down before Englishmen like the servile Bengalis of former days. Students should not be punished for not bowing to teachers. The paper does not think that flogging will improve the manners or morals of students.

115. The *Samvad Bahika*, of the 13th March, says that a certain number of young men belonging to the Balasore town drew up a petition requesting the

The holi festival in Balasore.

Magistrate of that district to prohibit people from singing indecent songs in public streets under the abominable pretext of celebrating the Dole Jatra festival. The Editor sympathises with the action and sentiments of the petitioners, and hopes that the Magistrate will take proper steps to remove the complaint.

116. The same paper notices with exultation a widow marriage that was celebrated in accordance with Hindu rites on the 28th of February last in

A widow re-marriage.

Allahabad, and expresses a hope that it will encourage others to re-marry their widows.

117. According to the same paper, the present year is fraught with distress and misery for the people of Balasore.

Distress in Balasore.

The inhabitants of the northern part of that district are crying for want of food. A general uneasiness prevails throughout the length and breadth of the district.

118. The same paper says that the rate-payers of the Balasore Municipality have learnt with apprehension that henceforward the municipal tax will be

Municipal taxation in Balasore.

realised on the value of holdings, and not assessed according to the circumstances of their owners or occupiers. The general belief is that this mode of taxation will press hard upon the tax-payers.

119. The same paper learns that there are many villages in the Balasore district that are greatly suffering for want of water. Had the High Level

Want of water in villages in the Balasore district.

Canal passed through the district, there would have been no such complaint. The Editor therefore condemns the unwisdom of the policy which brought the Coast Canal into existence.

120. Having been informed by one of its correspondents that a certain number of lakhrajders in the Balasore district were forced to pay the road and public works cesses twice for the same year, the

Road and public works cesses in Balasore.

same paper advises them to bring the matter formally to the notice of the Collector for investigation.

121. The same paper very much regrets to find that a certain number of Bengali authors are marring the purity of the Uriya language by a strange admixture of foreign and Bengalicized words.

Bengalis writing Uriya works.

122. The *Utkal Dipika*, of the 15th March, does not like to make the payment of pensions and other allowances to its officers compulsory on any municipality. On this subject the Editor makes the following

The pension clause in the Municipal Bill.

observations:—

“The proposal to make the payment of pensions and other allowances to its officers compulsory on any municipality has been the cause of general fear. No doubt it is a liberal and charitable thing to allow pensions to those officers who discharge their duties faithfully and satisfactorily for a large number of years; but this must depend upon the capacity of any municipality to bear such charges. The condition of many moffusil municipalities is so poor that they can hardly manage to employ competent

SAMVAD BAHIKA,
March 13th, 1884.

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UTKAL DIPIKA,
March 15th, 1884.

"men on good salaries. Under these circumstances it is unjust to force any municipality to bear the pension charges of its officers. The present rule regarding the grant of such allowances is very good, inasmuch as it is perfectly in the power of any municipality to grant or refuse a pension. Merchants and independent gentlemen in this country do not allow any pension to their officers, still they find competent men to serve them. The same applies to a municipality which is in a manner a private institution. By making provision for the pensionary allowances of municipal officers, Government is but practising charity with other people's money. This is unjust."

UTKAL DIPIKA,
March 16th, 1884.

123. The same paper is glad to learn that a certain number of exhibits sent from Orissa to the International Exhibition at Calcutta succeeded in obtaining silver medals. The Editor is, however, of opinion that the fine silver work of Cuttack should have received golden medals.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

124. Adverting to the rule regarding the employment of pleaders and mukhtars in a Judge's court, which requires every such practitioner willing to serve in such court to produce a certificate of good character from the superior officer of any other court in which he may have practised, the same paper remarks that the rule is no doubt a very good one, but it has this defect that it may affect the independence of pleaders and mukhtars who will have to compromise themselves in order to obtain certificates from those officers in whose courts they practise.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

125. In an article on the "Orissa Coast Canal" the same paper gives a brief history of the scheme and reminds its readers that when Sir Ashley Eden, the late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, came to Cuttack he expressed a hope that when he next came to Cuttack he might be able to come through the canal. The Cabul War intervened; after some time the work was resumed in right earnest. Sir Ashley Eden has left the scene of action and His Honor the present Lieutenant-Governor has been at the head of the Bengal administration for more than two years, still the projected canal, the Editor regrets, has not been completed. The cost of maintaining the canal after its completion will be great. The article concludes with the following observations:—

"Government gave up railway enterprise simply to save expense. Should the canal prove equally expensive, it must be a matter of deep regret. We therefore advise Government to take warning from the present moment."

UTKAL DIPIKA.

126. A correspondent of the same paper reports that pilgrims proceeding to Kapilas, in Dhenkanal are put to great inconvenience for want of accommodation. A large gathering took place there on the occasion of the Shiva Jatra festival. Were it not for the able efforts of Babu Sudam Charan Naik, Assistant Manager to Dhenkanal, to relieve the distress of the pilgrims, their sufferings would have been simply incalculable.

UTKAL DARPAN,
March 16th, 1884.

127. After giving a short description of the Dole Jatra festival as celebrated in the Balasore town the *Utkal Darpan*, of the 16th March, comments severely on the misconduct and misdemeanour of a police officer of good position, who behaved most discredibly in a public gathering. The paper does not give out the name of the officer concerned, but threatens to disclose it in case he does not take warning for the future.

128. In citing the case of the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Balasore, who was robbed on his way to Bhuddruck near Shergur, the same paper requests Mr. Havelock, the District Superintendent of Police, Balasore, to apply to Government for permission to establish three or more outposts in addition to those already in existence between Haldipada and Soro in that district.

UTKAL DARPAN,
March 16th, 1884.

129. The *Purusottam Patrika*, of the 17th March, reports that the idol Jagannath, while swinging during the celebration of the recent Dole Jatra festival, was thrown down twice owing to the ropes having accidentally given way. This incident has caused serious apprehensions in the minds of the believers who anticipate some imminent danger.

PURUSOTTOM
PATRIKA,
March 17th, 1884.

Accident to Jagannath.

130. The same paper further reports that a fire broke out in Pooree which burnt down four or five houses.

PURUSOTTOM
PATRIKA.

131. The same paper is very much displeased to learn that a large number of officers and clerks will proceed to Darjeeling this session. The Editor proceeds to make the following observation:—

PURUSOTTOM
PATRIKA.

“Should the expenditure incurred on account of the sojournings in the hills increase at this rate, a great loss will be caused to the people”

132. The same paper is at a loss to understand why the Peshkar, the Nazir and the khas mahal mohurir in the Pooree Collectorate, who are doing their work creditably, should be compelled to retire on pension. The Editor is of opinion that their services should be retained and thus an additional expenditure on the part of Government avoided.

PURUSOTTOM
PATRIKA.

Certain employes in the Pooree Collectorate pensioned off.

RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 5th April 1884.

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